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chief of the sanitary department, who will at once send an officer to order the place cleaned.

Rats are instrumental in spreading plague. Means should be devised for catching or killing rats. The police of the various districts are to prepare wire cages in which to catch rats. A wooden box containing poison is to receive a part of the rats caught and both the dead and living rats are to be sent to the hospital for examination. The wooden box must be closely covered to prevent any foul odors from escaping.

As plague spreads easily from one district to another, the officers should do their work quickly and efficiently, without waste of time.

All eating houses should be specially instructed to keep their premises in a clean condition.

All restaurants, hotels, and other places where people congregate shall be required to be disinfected and kept clean to prevent any sickness arising.

All fish and pork not in fresh condition, as well as dead horses, cows, sheep, mules, donkeys, chickens, ducks, etc., are prohibited from being offered for sale.

CUBA.

Transmissible Diseases in the Island.

The following report of the national department of sanitation was forwarded by Acting Asst. Surg. Villoldo at Habana February 14:

January 10-20, 1911.

Diseases.	New cases.	Deaths.	Remain- ing under treat- ment.
Tuberculosis.....	68	70	2,574
Leprosy.....	4	2	345
Malaria.....	50	6	174
Typhoid fever.....	38	4	62
Diphtheria.....	46	5	32
Scarlet fever.....	12	1	15
Measles.....	135	4	259
Varicella.....	15	27
Tetanus in the newborn	7	8

No quarantinable disease was reported in the island during the week ended February 11, 1911.

ECUADOR.

Plague and Yellow Fever.

Passed Asst. Surg. Parker reports, January 17: The following statement of plague and yellow fever in Ecuador was received from the director of public health:

January 1-15, 1911.

Plague.—In the city of Guayaquil 30 new cases with 11 deaths; in Duran 5 new cases with 3 deaths; in Milagro 4 new cases with 3 deaths; in Babahoyo 14 new cases with 4 deaths.